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SOURCE Book and newspaper as indicated.

SURVEY OF POLISH BROADCASTING, 1948;
WARSAW BEAMS GERMAN-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH BROADCASTING -- Warsaw, Rocznik Polityczny Gospodarczy, 1948

During World War II, the Polish radio broadcasting system sustained great losses in buildings, transmitters, receiving equipment, technical equipment, and program material. The losses amounted to 15,336,000 zlotys at prewar exchange rates. In addition, the general public lost 201,780,000 zlotys' worth of radio sets to the Germans during the occupation. The Polish radio industry, whose annual output of radio equipment was valued at over 100 million zlotys, was 98-percent destroyed.

Legal Status

Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe "Polskie Radio" (Polish Radio State Enterprise) was created by a decree of the PKWN (Polskie Komitet Wyzwolenia Narodowego, Polish Committee of National Liberation) on 22 November 1944. It is a legal entity and is exempt from court registration. Assets of the Polish Radio are excluded from the total assets of the State Treasury. The Polish Radio is an independent economic unit managed on the basis of commercial principles with due consideration of state requirements and public interest. Expenditures of the Polish Radio are covered by its own income and funds and subsidies from the State Treasury.

The Polish Radio was subordinate to the Ministry of Information and Propaganda until that ministry's liquidation on 11 April 1947. Now it is subordinate to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

The Polish Radio has the exclusive right to build, equip, and operate radio broadcasting stations, relay stations, and radio networks. It also organizes the steady flow of radio broadcasting material.

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Radio Stations

The Polish Radio began operations with practically nothing. The first radio station, a gift of the USSR, made its first broadcast from Lublin on 11 August 1944. This station was subsequently moved to Warsaw. Within 3 years, 12 radio transmitting stations were constructed and equipped, and ten broadcasting stations were built.

The following table presents the 1948 status of the radio network:

| <u>Transmitting Stations</u> | <u>Power (kw)</u> | <u>Wave Length (m)</u> | <u>Frequencies (kc)</u> | <u>Date Activated</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Krakow | 10 | 293.5 | 1,022 | 15 Feb 45 |
| Katowice | 1 | 243.7 | 231 | 1 Mar 45 |
| | 10 | 243.7 | 1,231 | 10 Mar 46 |
| Warsaw II | 10 | 1,339.3 | 224 | 1 Dec 46 |
| Poznan | 10 | 345 | 868.4 | 3 Jun 45 |
| Warsaw I | 50 | 395.8 | 758 | 19 Aug 45 |
| Warsaw III | 7.5 | 48.25 | 6,115 | 19 Aug 45 |
| Gdansk | 0.5 | 1,078 | 278.3 | 15 Sep 45 |
| Lodz | 10 | 224 | 1,339 | 21 Oct 45 |
| Szczecin | 0.65 | 216.8 | 1,384 | 24 Dec 45 |
| Wroclaw | 1 | 315.8 | 950 | 29 Sep 46 |
| | 50 | 315.8 | 950 | 16 Sep 47 |
| Torun | 24 | 304.3 | 984 | 26 Oct 47 |

The 12th radio transmitting station in Bydgoszcz, with a power of 0.8 kilowatts and operating since 1 August 1945, was liquidated when the transmitting station in Torun was reconstructed.

The Polish Radio is planning to expand the network of the transmitting stations in Poland by increasing the power of the existing transmitters, and by the construction of new radio stations. A modern 200-kilowatt long-wave station with 330-meter mast will be erected in Raszyn. In addition, Warsaw is planning the construction of a 100-kilowatt short-wave station and an experimental television station. The building on Mysliwiecka Street is now being repaired to house the broadcasting station and the studios. After the central radio station is activated, the present 50-kilowatt transmitter will be moved to Katowice. Szczecin, too, will get a 50-kilowatt transmitter. It is also planned to increase the power of all regional stations, and to construct a broadcasting station in Lublin.

Subscribers

The Polish Radio is also carrying out a program of radiofication in cities, villages, and workers' settlements. There are two forms of radiofication: (1) relay stations, (2) points of communal listening. In both forms, the broadcast is transmitted over telephone wires to loudspeakers installed in the homes of

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subscribers. The radio relay station first amplifies the broadcast with amplifying apparatus which is the property of the Polish Radio. The collective listening points consist of a good radio receiving set which is the joint property of all subscribers who have loudspeakers connected by telephone wire to the given apparatus.

The Polish Radio has almost a million subscribers, including nearly 250,000 subscribers who have loudspeakers, more than 10,000 who have crystal sets, and 650,000 who have radios. Radio loudspeakers have been installed in 2,350 schools, 3,000 clubrooms, 650 industrial enterprises, 320 hospitals, and nearly 3,000 villages and workers' settlements. The radiofication network of the Polish Radio covers all the larger cities of Poland, and the program of expansion aims to reach even the remote villages.

One half of the Polish Radio broadcasting time is filled by Warsaw, which transmits programs to regional broadcasting stations by cables. The regional radio broadcasting stations as part of a nationwide hookup also contribute musical, cultural, and educational programs. The basic informative and political material, especially the daily news which is broadcast six times daily, is supplied exclusively by Warsaw. The radio program is planned to fill 60 percent of the time with music, and to include plays, scientific lectures, and talks -- usually of a counseling nature. Educational broadcasts center around the People's University of the Air, which conducts courses of lectures on a number of subjects, particularly natural and social sciences. The Polish Radio broadcasts Russian-language lessons twice a week; and, independent of this, the Krakow broadcasting station transmits Czech-language lessons to all southern broadcasting stations. Besides this, the Polish Radio conducts non-serial lectures and talks on various subjects, and a separate section for school and children's programs. During the summer and fall of 1948, programs for children of school age, and older, were expanded in close cooperation with the Service for Poland organization.

Cooperation With Other Countries

The Polish Radio cooperates with radio stations in other countries. The Polish Radio maintains permanent radio correspondents in the US, England, Bulgaria, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. The Polish Radio is an active member of Organisation Internationale de Radiodiffusion (International Organization for Radiofication). During 1947, special agreements for cooperation with the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian radios were signed; and in 1948, an agreement was signed with the French radio. Through these agreements, an exchange of program material, either on records or magnetophonic tapes, and direct cooperation on programs is anticipated. The Polish Radio made its first contact abroad in September 1947 by means of a special cable to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Since the installation of the cable, half-hour concert programs are exchanged each month with Czechoslovak and Hungarian radio stations.

For radio listeners abroad, the Warsaw III Station, operating on a wave length of 48.25 meters and 6,215 kilocycles, broadcasts programs daily from 1700 to 2400 in the following languages: English, Bulgarian, Czech, Esperanto, French, Spanish, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, Russian, Rumanian, Slovak, and Yiddish.

Publications

The Polish Radio publishes a number of periodicals and bulletins. The illustrated weekly Radio i Swiat (Radio and the World) carries a schedule of programs for both domestic and foreign stations, and articles on radiotechnology and radiofication news. Radio is a technical periodical published monthly. The Gazetka Radiowa is published monthly, and is distributed to clubrooms and various radio organizations.

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Finances

The financial management of the Polish Radio is based on a plan financed by the state budget for the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The total amount for 1948 operating expenses approved by the Ministry of the Treasury and passed by the Sejm was 2,583,780,442 zlotys, including 379,164,000 zlotys provided by income from Technoservis.

The Polish Radio's 1948 investments, amounting to 646 million zlotys, were included in the state investment plan. Out of this amount, 565,395,000 zlotys were assigned for technical equipment and 50,600,000 zlotys for construction. Operating expenses and service charges on indebtedness and investment credits are covered partly by subscription fees and partly by subsidies because of the necessity of maintaining lower subscription fees during the transition period to promote the widest possible expansion of subscriptions. The income from subscription fees is constantly increasing, not only because of an increase in the number of subscribers, but also because of improvements in collection methods and better control of illegal radio listeners.

Subscription fees

Subscription fees for the radio are payable at the PKO (Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci, Postal Savings Bank) on the account of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The registration of new subscribers, however, is handled exclusively by the post offices. The fee, adjusted to the financial condition of working people, ranges from 50 zlotys for a home loudspeaker to 125 zlotys for a radio per month. Those who are not eligible for reduced subscription rates pay 400 zlotys for a radio receiving set and 100 zlotys for a loudspeaker per month. A higher fee is charged for radio equipment installed in public places and for loudspeakers with a power higher than 1/4 watt. The blind who are members of Związek Pracowników Niewidomych (Union of Blind Workers) and the Związek Ociemniałych Żołnierzy RP (Union of Blind Soldiers of the Republic of Poland) may be exempted from subscription fees on filling out the necessary forms.

Employees

The Polish Radio employs 4,233 persons, including 2,419 technical personnel servicing 11 radio transmitting stations, 10 broadcasting stations, 348 relay stations, workshops, etc. Some 727 persons are employed on radio programs. They include announcers, reporters, lecturers, musicians, soloists, script writers, journalists, and auxiliary personnel. The remaining 1,087 are employed by the office of the chief, and the financial, administrative, and regional managements. In addition to the above, there are 400 persons employed by the Polish Radio who are paid out of credits secured by property.

The employees belong to the Związek Zawodowy Pracowników Polskiego Radia (Polish Radio Employees' Union), with locals in all regional managements.

Training Programs

To improve the technical knowledge of radio employees, regular and semi-correspondence courses have been organized for technicians who are not fully qualified at transmitting, broadcasting, and relay stations. The courses have been extended to include all regional managements of the Polish Radio. In 1949, 881 employees took part in courses sponsored by the Polish Radio. In addition to the above, on-the-job training courses were organized in 1948. The Polish Radio publishes a quarterly technical periodical entitled Biuletyn Techniczny PR (Technical Bulletin of the Polish Radio), and various instruction manuals. Training courses for reporters and announcers, and seminars for program arrangers are also conducted.

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Cooperation With Social Organizations

Branches of the Spoleczny Komitet Radiofonizacji Kraju (Public Committee for National Radiofication) are active in all parts of Poland. The goal of this committee, whose membership is 100,000 persons, is to popularize Polish broadcasting.

The Związek Rodzin Radiowych w Polsce (Union of Radio Families in Poland) is a charitable association, whose purpose is to provide care for the homeless Polish children whose families were either murdered by the Germans or died during the war. This union maintains 11 children's homes. Besides this, so-called foster families, made up of members of the above union, adopt orphans.

By special agreement with the Polish Radio, the Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego (Union of Polish Scouts) trains cadres of instructors and radio technicians to work in the field. The scouts install home loudspeakers and wiring in villages. Other youth organizations have started similar training programs.

Much credit must be given to the Polish Military, which has often supplied equipment and personnel for radiofication, as in the case of the radiofication of Orava.

POLISH RADIO BROADCASTS DAILY IN GERMAN -- Frankfurt/Main, Nowe Wiadomości Polskie, 27 May 51

The Warsaw radio broadcasts German-language programs daily as follows:

| <u>Time</u> (hr) | <u>Wave Length</u> (meters) | <u>Kilocycles</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1645 - 1715 | 31.495 | 9,525 |
| 2205 - 2235 | 48.23 | 6,220 |
| 1730 - 1800 | 41.64 | 7,205 |
| 2300 - 2330 | 41.64 | 7,205 |

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